# New Coleoptera with Notes. II. (Buprestidae and Cerambycidae)

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**Acmaeodera barri** Caz.

*Acmaeodera barri* Cazier, 1940, The Wasmann Collector 4: 58.

This species was taken on living smoke tree (*Parosela spinosa* (Gray)) in California at Palm Springs, Riverside Co., June 20, Coyote Wells, Imperial Co., July 16 and Topock, Ariz., June 4, by D. J. and J. N. Knull. It breeds in branches of living trees and many adult emergence holes were observed.

**Paratyndaris crandalli** Knull

*Paratyndaris olneyae crandalli* Knull, 1941, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 34: 694; Vogt, 1949, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 42: 195.

More material is now available which will justify raising this form to specific rank.

In addition to Starr County, Texas records by Vogt, specimens were taken on dead mesquite branches in Webb Co., ten miles south of Laredo, Zapata Co., and northern Frio Co., Texas, May 20–22 by D. J. and J. N. Knull.

**Cinyra prosternalis** Schffr.

*Cinyra prosternalis* Schaeffer, 1904, Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 12: 205; Schaeffer, 1905, Bul. Brook. Inst. Arts & Sci., 1: 128; Chamberlin, 1920, Ent. News, 31: 242; *Psiloptera riograndei* Knull, 1937, Ent. News, 48: 16, new synonymy; Vogt, 1949, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 42: 196.

In addition to records given by Vogt, specimens have been collected on living capote (*Diospyros texana* Scheele) as far west as Pecos River in Val Verde Co., Texas. As pointed out by Vogt, it breeds in healthy capote and living trees in that section show many adult emergence holes. In parts of Texas this tree is frequently allowed to remain along highways for ornamental purposes.

* Contribution from Department of Zoology and Entomology.

**Agrilus geronimoi** n. sp.

♀. Size, form and color of *A. quercus* Schffr.; color dark brown with aeneous tinge; head and pronotum opaque; elytra and ventral surface shining; head, pronotum around edges and elytra ornamented with short recumbent white pubescence; design of elytra similar to that of *A. lecontei* Saund., elytra with large denuded area back of scutellum, extending along suture and more expanded back of middle.

Head convex, slight trace of median depression; surface finely strigate; antennae serrate from fifth segment.

Pronotum wider than long, narrower at base than at apex, widest in apical third; sides broadly rounded in front, converging toward base, sinuate near base; when viewed from side, marginal and submarginal carinae widely separated in front, joined some distance from base; anterior margin sinuate, median lobe broad; basal margin sinuate, emarginations not deep; disk convex, with broad median depression extending from base to near apex, oblique depression each side along lateral margin; prehumeral carinae faint; surface finely transversely strigate. Scutellum glabrous, transversely carinate.

Elytra at base about as wide as base of pronotum; sides subparallel in front, expanded back of middle, then gradually narrowed to rounded, serrulate apices; disk convex, basal depressions well marked, costae absent; surface finely, transversely strigate near base, rest of elytra finely imbricate.

Abdomen beneath finely punctate, uniformly clothed with short, white, recumbent pubescence; pygidium without projecting carina. Prosternal lobe broadly rounded; prosternal process with sides parallel to behind coxal cavities, then abruptly narrowed to apex. Posterior tarsi shorter than tibiae, first segment not as long as next three united. Tarsal claws similar on all feet, cleft, inner tooth broad and shorter than outer one, apices not turned inward.

Length 5.5 mm.; width 1.6 mm.

*Holotype* ♀ collected at about 4,000 ft., Chiricahua Mountains, Arizona, June 27, 1949, by D. J. and J. N. Knull, in collection of author.

According to Fisher's key[1] this species runs to *A. quercus* Schffr. It is distinguished by elytral design similar to *A. lecontei* Saund., lack of elytral costae and by marginal and submarginal carinae being joined some distance from base.

**Megacyllene snowi** (Csy.)

*Cyllene snowi* Casey, 1912, Mem. on Coleop. III, 353; Hopping, 1937, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 3: 443.

Larvae found working in the bases of living locust (*Robinia neomexicana* Gray) saplings in Oak Creek Canyon and Williams, Arizona. The larva works into root of tree, frequently causing it to break off just above ground. Pupation occurs in root just below surface of ground. Adults emerge in August and are quite variable in color pattern.

**Elytroleptus immaculipennis** Knull

*Elytroleptus floridanus immaculipennis* Knull, 1935, Ent. News, 46: 99.

Two more specimens of this species convince me that it is distinct from *floridanus* Lec. and is of specific rank. It is shorter, elytral costae less evident and pubescence of pronotum red instead of yellow as in *floridanus*. A female specimen was collected in Davis Mountains, Texas, July 3, 1940, by D. J. and J. N. Knull.

A ♀ collected at same locality and date has basal fourth of elytra reddish yellow and extending obliquely to costal margin, then running along side to near apex. Color of light area on elytra differs from *floridanus*. Light area of pronotum is red as in *immaculipennis*. I propose the varietal name *obliquus* for this form.

Length 7.4 mm.; width 2.8 mm.

*Holotype* in collection of author.

**Elytroleptus lineatus** n. sp.

♀. Narrow elongate; shining, head, prothorax, anterior legs all but coxae and tarsi, middle and posterior femora all but bases and apices yellow, rest of ventral surface and legs dark brown, antennae black, elytra reddish yellow.

[1] W. S. Fisher, U.S.N.M. Bul. 145, 1928.

Head convex; surface densely, coarsely punctured, clothed with long yellow pubescence; antennae stout, scape longer than other segments, second segment about as broad as long, third longer than fourth, fifth longer than third, following segments decreasing in length, eleventh longer than tenth, appendiculate, segments five to ten inclusive serrate, first five segments with longer black pubescence.

Pronotum wider than long, widest in middle, wider at base than at apex; sides broadly rounded from base to apex; disk convex, an oblong lateral depression each side, transverse depression at base, apex transversely margined; surface irregularly rugose, with irregular large punctures, long yellow pubescence dense.

Elytra at base wider than pronotum, elongate; sides subparallel near base, gradually widened to apical fifth, then broadly rounded to suture; disk convex with three longitudinal costae on each elytron, rest of surface densely, finely punctured, reddish yellow pubescence dense.

Abdomen beneath shining, minutely punctured, pubescence long, fine. Anterior and middle femora clavate.

Length 8.1 mm.; width 2.4 mm.

*Holotype* ♀ collected in Davis Mountains, Texas, June 21, 1949, by D. J. and J. N. Knull, in collection of author. The narrow elongate form together with the two tone dorsal color will separate this species from our known forms. It should come next to *E. davisi* Knull.

**Adetus muticus** (Thoms.)

*Agennopsis mutica* Thomson, 1857, Archives Ent. 1, 302; *pygmaea* Bates, 1866, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 3, 17: 295; *mexicana* Thomson, 1868, Physis II, 153; *Adetus muticus*, Bates, 1872, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 234; Bates, 1880, Biol. Centr. Amer. Col. V: 106, 341, t. 8, f. 4; Belon, 1902, Soc. Ent. Belg. XLVI, 464, 471.

A specimen of what I take to be this species was collected at light five miles north of Nogales, Arizona, July 7, 1949, by D. J. and J. N. Knull. It agrees with determined specimens in the F. R. Mason Collection.[2]

[2] The writer expresses appreciation to J. A. G. Rehn for privilege of studying collections in Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci.